THE

Compleat Linguist.

OR, AN UNIVERSAL

GRAMMAR

Of all the Considerable

TONGUES in Being.

In a Shorter, Clearer, and more Instructive METHOD than is extant.

Collected from the most Approv'd Hands.

To be publish'd Monthly, One Distinct GRAMMAR each Month, till the whole is perfected: With a PREFACE to every *Grammar*, relating to each *Tongue*.

NUMB. II.

For the Month of *September*, 1719.

BEING

A GRAMMAR of the *Italian* Tongue.

By *JOHN HENLEY*, M.A.

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GRAMMAR OF THE Italian Tongue.

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PRE-

PREFACE.

THE next Advance that is proper to make in the Circle of the Tongues, is to the Italian. The near Affinity that reigns between that and the Spaniſh, which was the Subject of the former Grammar, makes it a very natural and eaſy Step from one to the other.

This is one of the moſt Polite Tongues in the World, and, except the Greek may come in Competition, is certainly the moſt Tuneful. The Softneſs of the Language, that glides ſo much upon Vowels, gives it a Turn for Muſick that is peculiarly happy: And this muſt be owing partly to the Natural Genius, the Climate, and, without doubt, to ſomething particular in the Organs of the People that ſpeak it. For theſe are ſome of thoſe Cauſes that influence more or leſs every Tongue, and

give Rise to that surprizing Variety in the Mould of all Languages, which we observe by a very little Inspection. To this is owing the Vogue and the Multitude of their Opera's; a barbarous Composition in it self, unknown to the Ancients, out of all Nature as well as Rule; affording no Pleasure to those that love to have a Reason for being pleas'd, except what arises barely from the Charms of Sound, the Graces of Action, and the Embellishments of the Scenery.

This Tongue is now deservedly in great Esteem, and has been always much admir'd and studied since the Days of Petrarch, and the Refinement of it by Boccacio. It is thought to be spoken in the greatest Perfection at Rome and Siena, whence the Proverb, Lingua Toscana in bocca Romana; implying, that the Purity of it is Tolcan, and the true Utterance is Roman.

As there is in every Country some Place where the Living Tongue is the most perfect, that is, among the Knowing, both for Standard and Utterance, Writing and Conver-

Converſation; as, for inſtance, Toledo is eſteem'd the Local Standard of the Spaniſh; Blois of the French; London of the Engliſh; Leipſick of the High Dutch, &c. ſo Rome and Siena of the Italian; one for the Delicacy of the Tongue, the other for the Juſtneſs of Pronouncing.

The chief Beauty of it, is the Eaſe, the Smoothneſs, and the Harmony of it. The ſame are of Opinion, that the almoſt perpetual Ending in Vowels, as it is an Advantage in Muſick, is rather a Defect upon other Occaſions: That it tires the Ear, in Talk or Writing, with an endleſs Repetition of the ſame Sounds; makes the Tongue too open, languid, and effeminate; incapable of a due Strength and Boldneſs, as well as of that Variety of Notes, proper to the different Nature of Things deſcrib'd, that is requir'd in good Poetry. That it gives alſo a Lengthening to each Word, that renders it ſomething tedious in Converſation, and rather fit for the formal Part of the World like the Italians, than common Intercourſe. Which is one

Rea-

Reaſon, as they urge, why it muſt [illegible] the French in the Con[illegible] Tongue; That being a Speech that is much readier, and goes more nimbly off the Tongue than any Language in the World; and upon that Account, among ſome others, is the moſt in Requeſt for general Uſe.

As both this and the Spaniſh are thought very juſtly in the main to be a Corruption of the Latin, ſo they both agree remarkably in one Thing, which is, this ſame Lengthening of the Words. The Cauſe of this Change, in Nature and Philoſophy, it is impoſſible to trace exactly; unleſs it may be conjectur'd to ariſe from the Manners, the grave Temper, and ſolemn Addreſs of the People, that brought them to dwell longer upon each Word, and draw out the Syllables with a Slowneſs that anſwer'd their natural Character. And perhaps the like Difference in all other Tongues, if compar'd with one another, may be likely enough accounted for by the ſame Principle.

It is, like all other Tongues, varied by ſeveral Dialects: The moſt remote from the

[illegible] Family as well as Plants, is that [illegible] which is subdivided again into others; that as they approach more or less to the French, German or Italian Frontier, partake more or less in Proportion of the Tongue of the Neighbouring Country.

Every State or Sovereignty has likewise its different Dialect, or Caſt of Speech; like the Governments of Ancient Greece. And each of theſe Dialects, in this as well as all other Tongues, is commonly nearer to Perfection, or farther from it, as it lies in Nearneſs to the Local Standard.

This Tongue has been ſtill improving ſince Petrarch, and in every Stage of Improvement has paſs'd thro' much Alteration. Hence ariſes the Difference between the Ancient and Modern Authors; that Words are found in ſome, which now are diſus'd; and that many Words ſtill retain'd, are chang'd in the Orthography, or Manner of Writing. The ſame has been the Fate of all other Tongues, that have been at all cultivated.

The Original of the Italian, *is, the* Latin *grafted upon the old* Italian *during the* Roman *Empire, and taking a new Turn and Mixture from the* Lombards, *the* Goths, *the* Spaniards, *and the* Greeks *themſelves, (as in the* Eaſt *of* Naples) *in the Decline of that Empire. So that the Baſis of it is the old* Italian; *and the reſt is* Latin *corrupted, with a Vein of the* Lombard, Gothick, Spaniſh, *and* Greek *Languages, in ſeveral Parts of* Italy. *And the old* Italian *it ſelf was various, according to the various Provinces of Old* Italy: *One of which was* Latium; *whoſe Tongue, the* Latin, *by the Advance of Fortune, came to have the largeſt Share in this, the* Spaniſh, *and the* French *Tongues; occaſion'd by a nearer and more frequent Commerce with the* Latins, *or People of* Latium, *and a conſtant Subjection to them.*

The Latin *took its Model very much from the* Greek, *which was ſpoken anciently in* Calabria, *or* Græcia Magna: *And this is one Cauſe why the* Neapolitan *Dialect of the* Italian *has a Mixture with the* Greek, *from its Nearneſs to* Calabria. *And it is very*

very probable, that the immediate Ground of this Tongue in the old Italian *was in the ancient* Hetrurian *or* Tuscan; *because the present* Tuscan *is the Standard of the* Italian. *We have now some Monuments of the old* Hetrurian, *in several Inscriptions upon some Columns in* Rome, &c. *The old* Oscan, Sabine, *and* Messanian *Tongues in* Italy *were akin to it; and other Dialects.*

Many Words of this Hetrurian *occur in* Ennius, Varro, Festus, Plautus, Arnobius, l. 7. adv. Gen. &c. *and later* Antiquaries *and* Grammarians.

But it is not only by single Hands that the Italian *has been refin'd; but Sets of Men have applied themselves to the Polishing of it, in the manner of the* French *Academy. The* Academia della Crusca *has made a good Progress in that Affair. As there are several Bodies of Men in* Italy, *that go by the Name of* Academicks, *who devote themselves to the Improvement of certain Branches of Knowledge; each to one Part, in their principal Cities and Universities.*

A

I have

I have hinted the Variety of Dialects, into which the Italian *is divided, occasion'd by the Number of States and Governments: The Chief are, the* Tuscan, Roman, Venetian, Milanese, Neapolitan, Calabrian, Piemontese, Genoese, *and those of the Islands,* Corsica, Sicilia, Malta, &c.

For the rest, the Reader *must have Recourse to their Criticks, and most approv'd Authors; as,* Dante, Boccacio, Guarini, Guicciardini, Tasso, Marini, Caro, Bentivoglio, Davila, Boccalini, Ferrante, Pallavicino, Assarino, Mascardi, Segneri, Bartoli, &c.

One Remark more may be added; That the Language of the Common People in all Tongues is to be avoided, for it is always corrupt and base: As it is observ'd, That tho' Rome *and* Siena *are the Places where the best* Italian *is spoken; yet the common People among the* Florentines, *for Instance, speak in the most harsh and improper manner, and with an ill Accent.*

GRAMMAR

OF THE

Italian Tongue.

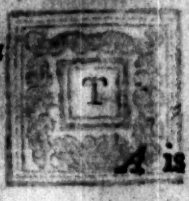
CHAP. I.

Alphabet, Pronunciation, Diphthongs, Accents, and ſome Figures incident to Words.

TO Speak good *Italian*, we muſt ſcarce pronounce the final Vowels at all.

The Letters are 20. There is no *K*, *X*, *W*, *Y*.

	Names.	Tuscan.
A	a	a
B	bi	bi
C	ci	ci
D	de	di
E	e	e
F	ef	ef
G	{ge, or dge, or je,}	gi
H	{aſh, or ah,}	acca
I	{e, no Conſonant.}	I
L	el	el
M	em	em
N	en	en
O	o	o
P	pe	pi
Q	qu, or cou,	qu
R	er	er
S	es	es
T	T	ti
U	u, or ou,	u
Z	zeta	zeta



A is

A is broader than the *Engliſh*; like *gabbia*, *pane*.

C before *a*, *o*, *u*, is *ka*, *ko*, *ku*: Before *e*, *i*, it is *tche*, *tchi*; as, *Cena*, *tchena*; like the *Engliſh* Ch in *Cheeſe*; But the *e* is pronounc'd very gently, except the *c* be doubled; as, *accettare*, *atchettare*.

Ci before *a*, *e*, *o*, *u*, is but one Syllable with them, *i* being ſcarce heard; as, *ciaſcuno*, *tchiaſcuno*.

Ce, *ci*, *cia*, *cie*, *cio*, *ciu*, having *ſ* before them, are pronounc'd, *ſche*, *ſchi*, *ſchia*, &c.

Che, *chi*, are *ke*, *ki*.

E is ſometimes open; as, *fele*, like *mealy*; ſometimes cloſe, as *bello*, like *mellow*.

G before *e* or *i*, between two Vowels, is *dge*, *dgi*; as, *regenta*, *redgenta*; elſe it is *je*, *ji*, as *genero*. So two *gg*; as, *oggetto*, *odgetto*.

G before *l*, is *l*; as, *orgoglio*, *orgollio*. Except *Ingleſe*, *globo*, *negligenza*, *negletto*, *conglutinare*, *gloſa*.

Gna, *gne*, *gno*, *gnu*, *gni*, are, *nnia*, *nnie*, *nnio*, *nniu*, *nni*. As, *regno*, *rénnio*; *incognito*, *inconnito*.

Gh is like *gu Engliſh*; as, *luoghi*, *laghi*.

Gua, *gue*, *gui*, are *ga*, *ge*, *gi*.

G is doubled in Infinitives, if there be a Vowel before *gere*; as, *leggere*.

H is no Aſpirate in this Tongue; as, *hora*, *ora*.

'Tis only a Note of Diſtinction; as, *ama*, *hanno*.

I is [illegible] G is put G; as, *Giovanni, Jom.*

O is either open, as, *love*, to take away, like *Love* in *English*; or close, as, *Tower*, like *Turret*. It is close when it is accented; as, *amo*, and in the Endings *one*, *ore*, *ono*, *oso*, except *n* goes before: And before *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, except *i* or *u* come before. And before *gn*, as, *Bologna*, *Bologna*.

Q, always with *u* is added is founded smartly when *c* goes before it; as, *acqua*, *lacqua*.

S, if a Vowel goes before, is *z*; as, *casa*, *caza*. Except *cosa*, *cosi*, *cossa*, *cossi*.

If a Consonant comes before *s*, it is *ss*; as, *arso*, *arsso*.

S before *b*, *g*, *d*, *v*, *m*, *r*, *u*, in the Beginning, is *z*; as, *sbarra*, *zbarra*: Before *i* in the End, it is *si*: Before *c*, *f*, *p*, *t*, it is pronounced in its natural Sound.

S in *Cosa*, a Thing; *rosa*, a Rose, is as *sa* in *salute*.

The *Neapolitans* pronounce *cosi*, *cousi*; which must be avoided.

The *Sicilians*, *Neapolitans*, and *Florentines* pronounce *s* between two Vowels, like *Sa* in *Saturn*; but this is condemn'd.

If *S* with a Consonant begins a word, the word before must end in a Vowel, or *i* must be set before *s*; as, *bello studio*, *in iscuola*.

T before *a*, *e*, *o*, *u*, as *grat*, *grate*, *grato*, *grasso*. Except *malatia*, *simpatia*, *natia*, *giurisdizione*, &c. which are pronounc'd naturally.

Some for to write *grazia* for *gratia*, &c. This is faulty.

U is *ou*; as, *virtù*, *virtou*: As the *English* do in *Tooth*.

U before *o* is not pronounc'd; as, *cuore*, *core*. Except *duo*, *tuo*, *suo*, *virtuoso*, &c. where the *u* and *o* make two Syllables.

Vu is pronounc'd like plain *u*; as, *avuezzo*, *avezzo*.

Z is *ts*, except it be single between two Vowels; and in *Zona*, *Zodiaco*, *Lazaro*, *mezzo*, *mezo*, *zigrisi*, *rozza*, &c. where it is *ds*, as *dsona*, &c.

Xanto, a Man's Name, is found written with *X*, to distinguish it from *Santo*, Holy. The *X*, *Y*, *K*, *W*, are not in the *Italian* Alphabet.

K is call'd by the *Tuscans*, *Kappa*, or *Chappa*; *X*, *Icca se*; *Y*, *Ipsilon*, or *I Greca*.

Instead of *k*, *ch* is us'd; instead of *ph*, *f*.

Consonants are doubled in the Beginning of Compound words; as *appresso*. We write *difendere*, or *defendere*; but always *difesa*.

Z after a Consonant, is single; between two Vowels, is double; Except *Lazaro*. V. g. *Speranza*, *pezzo*.

DIPHTHONGS are, *Ai*, *au*, *ei*, *io*, *iu*, *ui*, *ue*, *ui*; in which both Vowels must be pronounc'd distinctly in one Syllable; as, *mai*, never.

If

If *ie*, *ia*, make but one Syllable, *g* is doubled; as, *reggio*; elſe not, as *privilegio*.

The ACCENT is either Grave, on the End of a word, as *amarò*, *maſtà*, *virtù*, and the like; and in ſome Monoſyllables in *o* or *a*, as *dò*, *dà*; or Acute, on the laſt Syllable but one or two, as *pazzía*, *giúdice*; or Circumflex, on the laſt, or laſt but one, when a Syllable is cut away; as, *andâro*, for *andáromo*, they went.

All 3d Perſons Plural of regular Verbs, except in the Future Tenſe, have the Accent upon the laſt Syllable but two; as, *gódono*.

Some have it on the laſt but three; as, *venútoſene*, *raccomandándomegli*, &c. And ſo have all the 3d Perſons Plural of the Preſent Indicative, which have the Accent in the firſt Perſon on the laſt but three; as, *ſignífico*, *ſignífican*o.

The Accent is always mark'd in ſome Tenſes; as, *amò*, *dormì*, *ridarò*, &c. And in ſome other words; *coſtì*, *ciò*, *fù*, &c.

Sometimes two Vowels are pronounc'd in one Sound; as *fiúme*, with many others; and ſometimes ſeverally, as *diéta*, &c.

Three Vowels likewiſe are often pronounc'd in one Sound; as, *miei*, *Padoua*; and others.

If *in*, *con*, *per*, *non*, come before a word beginning with *S*, *I* is ſet before *S*; as *in Iſpagna*.

The Accent is ſet uſually according to the *Latin*.

There

There are Two Figures chiefly incident to words, *Apostrophe*, and *Apocope*.

Apostrophe is, when the last Vowel of *la, le, de, di, da, mi, ti, si, gli, vi, ne, che, se,* is taken away, the word to which they are join'd beginning with a Vowel; as, *c' amo.* But the Article *gli* before *a, e, i, o, u,* is better without *Apostrophe*; as, *gli Angeli.*

We find *l' Omperio*, for *l' Imperio*, *l' Insidie* for *l' Insidie*: This is faulty.

Che before the Verb *havere*, loses both *e* and *h*; as, *c' ha egli fatto?*

Pie' for *piede*, *me'* for *meglio.*

Il loses *i* after a word ending in a Vowel; as, *sopra' l*, for *sopra il*; and *i* sometimes, as, *Iddio.*

I in *dei, dai, ai*, is cut off thus; *de', da', a'.*

Sometimes *lo* suffers an Elision, even before a Consonant; as, *nel, sel, vel*, for *non lo, selo, velo.*

Apocope is the Removal of a Vowel before a Consonant, when *l, m, n, r, t, d*, goes before a Vowel in the last Syllable; as, *simil', amar'*, for *simile, amare*; *habbiam', possion'*, for *habbiamo, possono*; *potro'* for *potero*, and the like.

But all Words that end a Sentence, are written at Length. So are all Words before a *Comma*, or other Point: As, *quell' huomo è grande*; not *gran.*

So are words in *a*, before a Consonant; except *hora*, an Adverb, and *ancora*; as, *hor sù*; *ancor non.* But *bella Mano*, not *bell' mano*; and the like.

Words

Words accented are never abridg'd.

The Plural should not be retrench'd, if it comes before the last Letter; as, *parole sante*: But the Singular often may.

Tenses of Verbs are often retrench'd.

It is more elegant not to retrench the Infinitive before a Vowel; as, *parlare altro*.

Some others are never abbreviated; as, *Apollo, Chiaro, duro*, &c.

Words in *ca, co, ga, go*, require *h* after *c* and *g*, if the word following begins with a Vowel: As, *Anch' Io*, I also.

There are many other Contractions; as, *al*, for *à il*; *ai*, *à*, for *alli*; *madonna*, for *mia donna*; *frà*, for *frà di*; *barrevola*, for *honorevole*; and a Number of others, that are contracted always in Discourse, tho' sometimes written at Length.

Some words are differently written by the Ancient and Modern Authors; as, *Laude, Lode*, &c.

But all Words that begin a Sentence, are written at Length. So are all Words before a Comma, or other Point: As, *quel huomo è grande*; not *quel huomo è grande*.

So are Words in *a*, before a Consonant; except *Avverb*, and *avanti*, before *p*; and *Dio*, *Dea*, and the like. But *della Mano*, not *dell mano*; and the like.

CHAR.

CHAP.

Article, Nouns Substantive and Adjective, and Composition.

THE Article Masculine, Il, Lo, L'; or Feminine, La, L';

Lo, la, li, le, are set after the Infinitive Gerund; as, ecco lo, here he is. So in eccolo, eccola, eccoli, eccole; There he is, &c.

N.	*Il,*	*lo,*	*la,*	*l'*	} The,
G.	*del*	*dello*	*della*	*dell'*	
D.	*al,*	*allo,*	*alla,*	*all'*	} to the,
A.	*il,*	*lo,*	*la,*	*l'*	
V.	*o,*	*o,*	*o,*	*o*	} O the,
A.	*dal*	*dallo*	*dalla*	*dall'*	from the,

Plural.

N.	*i,*	*gli* or *gl',*	*le* or *l'*	} Same as Sing.
G.	*dei* or *de',*	*degli,*	*delle* or *dell'*	
D.	*ai* or *a',*	*agli,*	*alle* or *all'*	
A.	*i,*	*gli* or *gl',*	*le* or *l'*	
V.	*o,*	*o,*	*o,*	
A.	*dai* or *da',*	*dagli,*	*dalle* or *dall'*	

With, and into, are expreſs'd by *con*, and *in*: Thus, with, *con*; With the, *col*, *collo*, *coll'*, *colla*, *co*, *coi*, *cogli*, *colle*. In, into, *in*. In the, *nel*, *nello*, *nell'*, *nella*, *nei*, *negli*, *nelle*.

Con is us'd before a Poſſeſſive Pronoun, follow'd by a Noun of Quality or Parentage; as, *con voſtra Altezza*, *con mia Madre*. *Con il*, *con la*, muſt be avoided.

Sometimes the Poſſeſſive Pronoun is ſet after the Noun; and then *in* is us'd, for *nel*, *nello*, &c. As, *in Camera mia*.

Il before a Verb, is chang'd into *lo*; as, *Io lo ſó*, I know it.

Lo, *la*, *li*, *le*, are ſet after the Infinitive, or the Gerund; as, *amarlo*, *parlando li*. So in *eccolo*, *eccola*, *eccoli*, *eccole*; There he is, &c.

Improper Articles, ſet before proper Names, have Three Caſes Singular only: As,

Gen. *di*. Dat. *a*. Abl. *da*.

Some words are both Maſculine and Feminine; as, *il*, or *la fiume*.

NOUNS end in a Vowel.

Nouns in *a* Feminine, make the Plural in *e*; as, *donna*, *donne*.

Ca and *ga* take an *h* before *e* Plural; as, *fatica*, *fatiche*; *paga*, *paghe*.

Engliſh Subſtantives in *ty*, ending in *ta* in *Italian*, keep *a* in the Plural; as, *la Citta*, *le Citta*.

Some make ...

Masculines in ... Plural; as, *Posta, Posti.* And all Masculines make the Plural in *i*.

E

Nouns in *e* make the Plural in *i*; as, *Padre, Padri*: Except *re, specie, tempie, effigie, superficie*, which have the Plural as the Singular.

Mille makes *Mila* in the Plural.

I

Nouns in *i* have the same in the Plural; As, *il lunedi, i lunedi.* And so have all Words that are accented.

O.

Nouns in *o*, change *o* into *i* in the Plural; as, *libro, libri.*

Dissyllables in *co* and *go*, make the Plural *chi* and *ghi*; as, *fuoco, fuochi.* Except *medico, porco, Greco*, &c. which make *ci*.

Some in *o* make the Plural better in *a* than *i*; as, *labro, -ra*; *figlio, -ia*; *anello, -la*; *dito, -ta*; *membro, -ra*, &c.

Some have both *o* and *a* Singular; as, *vermo, verme.*

Words in *io* cast away *i*, or double it in the Plural; as, *occhio, tempio, occhi, tempii.* *Huomo* makes *huomini.*

Some in *a* make *i* and *e*; as, *Monarca*, *Monarchi*, *Monarche*; and *a* Plural. Some are seldom us'd but in the Plural.

All Nouns in *o* are Masculine, except *Mano*, *Pergamena*, *Nanna*, and all Masculines make the Plural in *i*.

Nouns in u have the Plural and Singular alike.

Nouns in *ero* end better in *iere*; as, *Genaro*, *Genari*.

Nouns in *ero* end better in *ere*; as, *Cavaliero*, *Cavaliere*.

The Genders of Nouns may be seen best in the *Dictionary*.

Nouns are declin'd by the foregoing Articles, and the Cases are alike in each Number. If the Noun begins with a Vowel, the concluding Vowel of the Article before it is cut off; as, *l' Amore*.

	Sing.	Plu.
N.	*il*	*i*
G.	*del*	*dei* or *de*
D.	*al*	*ai* or *a*
A.	*il*	*i*
V.	*o*	*i*
A.	*dal*	*dai* or *da*

Libri.

For the Declining of other Nouns, see the Rules above.

Observe

Observe the firſt Letters of Nouns, to give them the proper Articles: As, *Lo ſtudio, gli ſtudi*, &c. *L' honore, gli honori*, &c. *L' honeſta, le honeſte*; *La regina, le regine*, *Il libro, i libri*, &c.

Il is ſet before a ſingle Conſonant, as *Il caballo.*

Lo before a double Conſonant, as, *Lo ſtudio.*

Gli before a double Conſonant, or a Vowel, as *Gli amori.*

I before a ſingle Conſonant, eſpecially *l*, as, *I libri.*

La or *L'* before either.

Il before *ſ*, if a Vowel follows; as, *Il ſoldato.*

Lo before Muſcullines beginning with a Vowel, or *H*, with an *Apoſtrophe*; as, *L' honore.*

But *Lo* in the Plural is not abridged, unleſs *i* follows; as, *gli amori*, *le ingegne* for *gli*, unleſs *e* follows.

Li, delli, alli, dalli, are out of uſe.

Proper Names are thus declined, but only in Words.

	Antonio.	Antony.	
D		of	
ad	*Antonio*	to	*Antony.*
da'		from	

Di		
a	*Pietro.*	
da'		

Anna.

D { *di* / *ad* } *Anna.* D { *di* / *a* } *Londra.*

These, *di*, *a*, or *ad*, *da*, are called Indefinite Articles, and may be let before any Nouns.

Proper Names of Kingdoms, Provinces, Seas, Rivers and Mountains, are generally thus declin'd :

Spagna. *Inghilterra.*

La { *Italia* / *Spagna* / *la* / *dalla* } L { *dell'* / *all'* / *l'* / *dall'* } *Inghilterra.*

The *Italian* is very near akin to the *French* ; as, *Clemence*, *Clemenza* ; *Campagne*, *Campagna* ; *Equipage*, *Equipaggio*, &c. But this holds only in some Words.

Sol, with an Article, is the *Sun* ; without it, *only.*

{ *al* / *da* } { *to* / *from* }

ADJECTIVES are Maſculine, *bello* ; or Feminine, as *bella* ; or Maſculine and Feminine in one Ending ; as, *prudente.*

An Adjective is us'd ſometimes for a Subſtantive ; as, *il caldo*, for *il calore.*

Thoſe

Those in *o* and *e* make the Plural *i*.

Grande is *gran*, in both Numbers and Genders; but sometimes *grandi* in the Plural, before a Vowel; as, *grandi eroi*, *grandi grandi*.

Those in *a* make the Plural *e*: And they are all declin'd like the Substantives, and agree with them in Case, Gender and Number.

L in *Latin*, after *f*, *b*, *p*, is turn'd into *i*; as, *fol*, *fiore*.

C before *t* is turn'd into *tt*; as, *dottor*, *dottore*; *ft* into *f*, as *flafufo*: *X* into *ff*, or *cc*; as, *Ketres*, *ferfe*, *eccellenza*, *eccellenze*.

Buono, *bello*, *fanto*, *uno*, *grande*, *quello*, before Maſculine Subſtantives beginning with a Conſonant, muſt be ſaid and written, *buon*, *bell*, *ſanſ*, *un*, *gran*, *quell'*.

Before Feminines beginning with a Conſonant, they are *buona*, *bella*, *ſanta*, *una*, *gran*, *quella*.

Before Subſtantives beginning with a Vowel, they are, *buon'*, *bell'*, *ſant'*, *un'*, *gran'*, *quell'*.

So *Frate*; as, *Fra Paolo*, Brother *Paul*.

Augmentatives end in *one*, or *otto*, or *ame*; as, *Huomo*, *Huomone*, a Great Man.

To expreſs ſomething deſpicable, the laſt Letter is chang'd into *accio* or *accia*; as, *Huomaccia*, an ugly Man; *Donnaccia*, an ugly Woman.

Diminutives of Flattery end in *ino*, *etto*, *ello*, *ella*, *eſſo*, *etta*, *ella*: Of Pity and Mockery, end in *uccio*, *uzzo*, *icivolo*, *uccia*, *uzza*, *icivola*.

More

More might be said of the different Senses of Words, by the Endings; but this must be referr'd to the Dictionary.

In Comparing, the Comparative is form'd by these words, with *che*, or the Article of the Genitive after them: *Più, meno, migliore, peggiore*, &c. As, *Più dotto del vostro*, more learned than your's.

But if the Possessive Pronoun be follow'd by a Noun of Quality or Parentage, *di* must be us'd instead of the Genitive Article, in the Singular, tho' not in the Plural. As, *Più grande di vostra Altézza*, greater than your Highness; but, *delle Eccellenze loro*, than your Excellence.

Comparatives of Quantity are made by *quanto*: As, *Roma non è ricca quanto Londra*; *Rome* is not so rich as *London*.

When two Substantives, Adjectives, or Verbs, are one after another, the Comparative is made by *che*: *Più Gratia che Bellezza*, More Grace than Beauty.

Superlatives are form'd by changing the last Letter into *issimo, issima, issimi, issime*; as *bellissimo*.

[redacted]

CHAP. III.

Of the PRONOUNS.

[redacted]RONOUNS Personal.

Sing.		Plu.
Io,	I.	
di me } *a' me* }	of me, to me,	*Noi*, We. *di noi*, of us, &c.
me } *da' me* }	me, from me.	

Sing.	Plu.
Tu, *di te*, &c.	*Voi*, *di voi*, &c.

Sing.	Plu.
Egli, *ei*, *e'*, *di lui*, *a' lui*, &c.	*Eglino*, *di loro*, &c.
Ella, or *essa*, *lei*, *di lei*, *a' lei*, &c.	*Elleno*, or *esse*, *di loro*, &c.

Se, di ſe, a' ſe, ſe or *ſi, da' ſe*, in both Numbers, wants the Nominative.

Steſſo, ſteſſa, are often found to ſignify *io, tu, lui, ella*, and *medeſimo, medeſima*, to *me, te, lui, ella*, in both Numbers.

Iſteſſo, iſteſſa, are the entire words.

Me, after the Imperative, is expreſs'd by *mi*; as, *mandate mi*. With me, is *meco*.

Noi, after the Imperative, is expreſs'd by *ci*; as, *parlate ci*: *Te* by *ti*; as, *contenta ti*: *Voi* by *vi*; as, *veſtite vi*.

With thee, is *teco*: With him, or her, *ſeco*, or *con lui*; *con lei* for the Feminine: With them, *con loro*, or *con eſſi*: *Con eſſe* for the Feminine.

Eſſo is plac'd with *con*; and *noi, voi, ſi, loro, lei*. As, *Con eſſo noi*, along with us.

PRONOUNS Conjunctive

Are always join'd to a Verb:

Mi, ti, ſi, gli, gliela, gliene, le, ci, cene, vi, vene, loro.

Loro never changes.

Mi, ti, ſi, ci, vi, if *lo, la, li, le* follow, change *i* into *e*; as, *date me lo*, ſend it to us.

Gli before *lo, la, li, le*, or the Adverb *ne*, takes *e* after *i*; as, *glielo*, not *glilo*.

Theſe Pronouns are tranſpos'd after the Infinitive and Gerund; as, *per dirmi*, not *per me dire*, to tell me: *Scrivendo vele*, not *vele ſcrivendo*.

Loro is always ſet after the Verb; as, *parlo loro*.

Theſe

These Pronouns, *mi*, *ti*, *si*, *ci*, *vi*, *si*, have the same Signification as *à me*, *à te*, *à se*, &c.

Pronouns Possessive

Are declin'd like Adjectives; *Il mio*, *i miei*; *Il tuo*, *suo*, *nostro*, *vostro*, *loro*. *La mia*, *le mie*; *la tua*, &c.

Il mio, *il tuo*, &c. by it self, is, my or thy Estate, &c. *I nostri*, *vostri*, &c. is, my or thy Friends, Domesticks, &c.

Loro is us'd either to Men or Women.

Loro, before a Verb, is a Pronoun Conjunctive: Before a Noun, it is a Possessive; and it needs no Article to the Genitive and Dative: As, *parlarate loro*; not *à loro*; you shall speak to them.

Pronouns Demonstrative

Are, *Questo*, *questo qui*, this; *Qual*, or *quello*, *quello lì*, that: *Questa*, *questi*, *queste*, &c. *Ciò*.

Costui, *colui*, for the Masculine; *Costei*, *colei*, for the Feminine, when you speak of a Thing animate: In the Plural, *Costoro*, *coloro*.

All these Pronouns are declin'd with *di*, *à*, *dà*.

Quello and *quella* are apply'd to Things as well as Persons. So *questo*, *questa*.

The Article before *Costúi*, *colúi*, *costèi*, *colèi*, belongs properly to the word following: As, *Il costúi amore*, this Man's Love; that is, *L'amore di questo*. But this Phrase is not frequent, nor civil.

Coteſtui, *coteſtei*, *coteſto*, *coteſta*, are us'd as *coſtui*, &c. *queſto*, &c.

In quello, or *quella*, is, in the mean while, or, then, when.

Il, *del*, *al*, *dal*, is never join'd to *queſto* or *quello*; nor *la*, *della*, *alla*, *dalla*, to *queſta* or *quella*.

Coſtui, *coſtei*, *coſtoro*, *colui*, *colei*, *coloro*, are us'd only in the End of a Phraſe, and by way of Slight.

For Elegancy, we uſe *coteſti*, *queſti*, and *quegli*, in the Singular, for *queſto*, *quello*. As, *Queſti fù ſaggio*, *quegli fù imprudente* : This was wiſe; this was unwiſe.

Pronouns Interrogative.

Chi, Who? *Di*, *à*, *da*, *chi* or *cui*.

Che, *Qual*, What? *Di*, *à*, *dà*, *che* or *qual* : In the Plural, *che*, or *quali*. But *che* is more us'd than *qual*.

Pronouns Relative.

Che, who; *Il quale*, which : *Del quale*, *la quale*, &c.

Il quale, *la quale*, &c. are always expreſs'd by *che*, as : *Il maeſtro che m' inſegna*.

When the Relative is of the Genitive, Dative, or Ablative Singular, *cui* is us'd with its Article, *di*, *à*, *dà* : As, *Il cui*, or, *il di cui Volto*; Whoſe Face.

Quello. Plu. *Quelli*, or *qyei*.

The

The Particles, *Dove*, *vi*, *ne*, which ſignify where, wherein; there, in it, of it; of it, ſome, any; are often us'd like Relative Pronouns. As; *Dove io poſſi*, Wherein I can. *V' è una Camera?* Is there a Chamber? *N' hanno più d'ella*, They have more than her.

What is ſometimes expreſs'd by *il che*.

Pronouns Indefinite.

Uno, altro, qualche, &c. *qualſi voglia, qualcunque ſia, ogn' uno, tutti*, &c. *lo ſteſſo, medeſimo, medemo—deſima—dema—deſimi—demi—deſime—deme*, ſelf, ſelves.

Note, *Ogni* and *qualche* ought never to be put before the Plural, but *alcuni*, *alcune*: As, *alcune Donne*, not *ogni Donne*, every Woman.

Lo, del, al, dal, do not properly belong to *altrui*, when ſet with it, but to the word following: As, *L' altrúi potere*, another's Power: *Il potére di altrí*.

Altrúi is of all Genders and Numbers.

Altri is often put in a Singular Senſe, for any one: As, *Se altri non vuole*, unleſs one will.

Chi ſignifies often one, a body, any body: And if repeated, ſome.

Nothing muſt be added to *qualcun*, or *qualcheduno*, ſome one. For it is abſurd to ſay, *Qualcun huomo*, &c.

So it is with *ogn' un*.

Niſſu-

Niſſuno, neſſuno, no one.

Non join'd to *nulla*, or *niente*, denies the more. As, *Non voglio niente*, I will have nothing.

If you forbid, the Particle ſpecifies: As, *Non vi accoſtate*; Come not near. Elſe it follows; as, *accoſtatevi*.

Il, him, is ſet before; as, *il viddi*, I ſaw him.

CHAP.

CHAP. IV.

Auxiliary VERBS, *and Three Regular Conjugations.*

THE Firſt Conjugation ends in the Infinitive, - - - - *are.*
The Second, - - - - - *ere.*
The Third, - - - - - - *ire.*

The Verbs, *Havere*, to have, *Eſſere*, to be, are call'd Auxiliary Verbs; becauſe they help to conjugate others in the Perfect Tenſe, and in the firſt and ſecond Pluperfect, in the Indicative and Subjunctive, or Conjunctive Mood, in all Conjugations.

The Tenſes of *eſſere*, not *havere*, are ſet before the Participle *ſtato*; as, *ſono ſtato*, &c.

Venire, with its Tenſes, is us'd often for *eſſere*; as, *viene ſtimato*, for *è ſtimato*, he is eſteem'd.

The Verb *havere* is always written with an *b* in all Tenſes, for Diſtinction from other like words; as, *hebbi*, I had; *Ebbi*, Dwarf-Eldar.

Havere. Indicative.

Preſent. Sing. *Io ho, tu hai, egli ha.* Pl. *Noi habbiamo, voi havete, eglino hanno.*

Imperfect. *havevo--evi--eva.* Pl. *--evamo--evate--evano.*

Perfect. *hebbi, haveſti, hebbe.* Pl. *havemmo--eſte, hebbero.*

Or, *ho havuto, hai havuto,* &c.

Pluperfect. *havevo havuto, havevi havuto,* &c.

Or, *hebbi havuto,* &c.

The Participle is Maſculine or Feminine, as the Subſtantive requires.

Future. *haverò,--rài--rà remo--rete--ranno.*

Or, *haurò, haurài, haurà,* &c.

Or, *havrò,* &c.

Imperative.

Habbi, habbia, --iamo--iate--iano.

Subjunctive.

Preſ. *habbia --bi --bia* } *--bia --biamo--biate--biano.*

Imp. *haveſſi--eſſi--eſſe --eſſimo--eſte--eſſero.*

Or, *haverei--reſti--rebbe* (or, *haveria haviria, hauria,--haurei--harei*) *--remo--reſte--rebbero, or--riano.*

Perf. *habbia havuto,* &c.

Plup.

Plup. *haveſſi havuto*, &c. Or, *haverei havuto*, &c.

Fut. *haverò havuto*, &c.

Infinitive.

Preſ. *havere*. Perf. *havere havuto*.

Fut. *havère ad havere, eſſere per havere, dovére havere*; to be about to have.

Gerund. *havendo, coll' havere, nell' havere, or in havendo havuto*.

Havendo ad havére, eſſendo per havére, dovendo havére; being about to have.

Participle. *havuto--ta--ti--te*.

Havere with *dà* is used for *dovere*; as, *hò dà fare*, I ought to do.

Eſſere. Indicative.

Preſent.

Sono, ſei, è, ſiamo, ſiété, or *ſete, ſono*.

Imperfect.

Ero, eri, era, erámo, erate, erano.

Perfect.

Fui, foſti, fù, fuimo, foſte, furono.

Or, *Sono ſtato, ſei ſtato*, &c.

Pluperf.

Ero ſtato, eri ſtato, &c. Or, *fui ſtato,* &c.

Future.

Sàro--rai--rà --remo--rete--ranno.

Imperative.

Sii, ſia, ſiamo--ate--ano.

Subjunctive. Pref.

Sia, ſii, ſia, ſia, ſiamo--ate--ano.

Imperf.

Foſſi--ſi--ſe --ſſimo--ſte--ſſero.

Or, *Sarei--reſti--rebbe,* or *ria, --remmo--reſte--rebbero,* or *riano.*

Perfect.

Sia ſtato, ſia or *ſii ſtato,* &c.

Pluperf.

Foſſi ſtato, &c. Or, *Sarei ſtato,* &c.

Future.

Saro ſtato, &c.

No Tenſes of *havére* muſt be put before *ſtato*; as, *ſono ſtato,* not *hò ſtato.*

Infi-

Infinitive.

Preſ. *Eſſere.* Perf. *Eſſer ſtato.*
Gerund, *Eſſendo, eſſendo ſtato.*
Participle, *Stato--ta--ti--te.*

TABLES *of Endings of* Tenſes *in all Conjugations.*

Indicative. Preſent.

1.	*o*	*i*	*a*		*ate*	
2.	*o*	*i*	*e*	*iamo*	*ete*	*ano.*
3.	*o*	*i*	*e*		*ite*	*ono.*

Imperf.

avo,	*avi,*	*ava,*	*avamo,*	*avate,*	*avano.*
evo,	*evi,*	*eva,*	*evamo,*	*evate,*	*evano.*
ivo,	*ivi,*	*iva,*	*ivamo,*	*ivate,*	*ivano.*

Perfect.

ai,	*aſti, ò,*		*ammo,*	*aſte,*	*arono, âro.*
ei or *etti,*	*eſti,*	*è* or *ette,*	*emmo,*	*eſte,*	*erono.*
ii,	*iſti,*	*ì,*	*immo,*	*iſte,*	*irono.*

Future.

erò,	*erai,*	*erà,*	*eremo,*	*erete,*	*eranno.*
erò,	*erai,*	*erà,*	*eremo,*	*erete,*	*eranno.*
irò;	*irai,*	*irà,*	*iremo,*	*irete,*	*iranno.*

Formerly they ſaid, *amarò.*

Imperative.

a,	*i*,	*iamo*,	*ate*,	*ino*.
i,	*a*,	*iamo*,	*ete*,	*ano*.
i,	*a*,	*iamo*,	*ite*,	*ano*.

Subjunctive. Prefent.

i,	*i*,	*i*,		*ino*.
a,	*a*,	*a*,	*iamo*, *iate*,	*ano*.
a,	*a*,	*a*,		

Imperf.

aſſi,	*aſſi*,	*aſſe*,	*aſſimo*,	*aſte*,	*aſſero*.
eſſi,	*eſſi*,	*eſſe*,	*eſſimo*,	*eſte*,	*eſſero*.
iſſi,	*iſſi*,	*iſſe*,	*iſſimo*,	*iſte*,	*iſſero*.

Or,

erei,	*ereſti*,	*erebbe*,	*eremmo*,	*ereſte*,	*erebbero*.
erei,	*ereſti*,	*erebbe*,	*eremmo*,	*ereſte*,	*erebbero*.
irei,	*ireſti*,	*irebbe*,	*iremmo*,	*ireſte*,	*irebbero*.

Participle.	Gerund.
ato,	*ando*,
uto,	*endo*,
ito.	*endo*.

Con, *coll'*, *nell'*, *in*, before the Infinitive, is a Gerund.

The Common People often ſay *gódere* for *godére*, &c. And at *Rome*, they ſay *amaſſimo*, for *amammo*, and the like.

Some

Some Grammarians make Four Conjugations, but without Reason.

This may ſerve for all the Regular Conjugations.

The Auxiliary Tenſes are thus, with *havere*, or *eſſere*, and the Participle of each.

2 Perf. *hò amato*, &c. Plup. *havea amato*, or *habbi amato*. Subj. Perf. *habbia amato*, &c. Plup. *havèſſi*, or *haveſſi amato*. Fut. *haverò amato*. Infin. Perf. *aver amato*. 2 Gerund, *havendo amato*.

So all the reſt.

Verbs in *care* and *gare* take *h* before *e* and *i* in ſome Tenſes; as, *pecchi*, *pecchiamo*; *paghi*, *paghiamo*, *peccherò*, &c. *pagherò*, &c. *pecchi*, &c. *paghi*, &c. *peccheréi*, &c. *pagheréi*, &c.

Verbs of the Second Conjugation end in *ere*, ſhort or long; as, *ricevére*, *godére*.

In the Third, *molire* and *ſalire* have in the Preſent Tenſe *moro*, or *muoio*; *ſalgo* or *ſaglio*.

Aprire, *coprire*, have in the Perfect, *apprii'* and *aperſi'*, *coprii'* and *coperſi'*: And the Participles of them are, *aperto*, *coperto*.

The Preſent Tenſe of moſt Verbs of the Third Conjugation ends in *iſco*.

The

The Present Indicative is form'd of the Infinitive, by turning *ere*, *are*, *ire*, into *o*; as, *vincere*, *vinco*, &c. But this Rule is not universal; as, *parere*, *paio*; *trahere*, *traggo*, and many others.

Some Verbs have the Infinitive three ways; as, *trahere*, *trarre*, *trar*; *cogliere*, *carre*, *cor*; *ponere*, *porre*, *por*; *conducere*, *condurre*, *condur*; and the like.

So the Persons of many are varied; as, *traggiamo*, or *trabiamo*, *traggo* or *trabo*, &c.

The Compounds of *fumere*, which is out of use, make the Perfect *fumſi*, and the Participle *fumto*; as, *aſſumere*, *aſſumſi*, *aſſumto*.

The Subjunctive of Verbs in *ere*, *ire*, is form'd of the first Person Indicative, by turning *o* into *a*; as, *finire*, *finiſco*, *finiſca*. Except *eſſere*, *ſapere*, *bavére*, *dovére*.

The forming of the other Tenses is easy, from the Examples above recited.

CHAP.

CHAP. V.

Irregular VERBS *of the Three Conjugations.*

I. Dare, Fare, Stare, Andare.

THE Perfect of Regular Verbs ends in two Vowels; as, *amai*. The Irregular have a Conſonant before the laſt Vowel; as, *bebbi*.

I. *Dare.* Indic. Preſ.

Do, dai, dà, diamo, date, danno.

Imperf. *davo, davi,* &c.

Perf. *detti, diedi,* { *deſti, diede, die,* } { *demmo, dieſte, diedero.* } *dettero.*

bò dato, havevo dato, hebbi dato, &c.

The Poets uſe *dier, dieron, dierono,* for *dettero,* or *diedero.*

Fut. *darò--rài--rà --remo--rete--ranno.*

Imperative.

Da, dia, diamo, date, diano.

Subjunctive. Pref.

Imp. *deſſi, deſſi, deſſe, deſſimo, deſſe, deſſero.*

Or, *darei,-reſti-rebbe -remmo-reſte-rebbero.*

habbia, haverei,
haveſſi, haverò, } *dato.*

Gerund *dando.*

2. *Fare.* Indic.

Pref. *Fò, fai, fà, facciamo, fate, fanno.*

Imp. *facevo,-evi,* &c.

Perf. *feci, facesti, fece, facemmo-ceſte, fecero.*

ho fatto, havevo, hebbi fatto,

Fut. *farò,-rai-rà, -remo-rete-ranno.*

Imperat.

Fà, faccia, facciamo, facciate, facciano.

Subjunctive.

Pref. *faccia--cia--cia -ciamo-ciate--ciano.*

Imp. *faceſſi--ceſſi--ceſſe -ceſſimo-ceſte--ceſſero.*

Or, *farei--reſti--rebbe,* &c.

habbia, haverei,
haveſſi, haverò, } *fatto.*

fare, fatto, facendo.

N. B. The Compound Tenſes of the two following Verbs are conjugated with *eſſere*, not *havere*.

3. *An-*

3. *Andare.* Indic. Pref.

Vado
Vò } *vai, và, andiamo, andate, vanno.*

Imp. *andavo–avi,* &c.

Perf. *andai–asti–ò–ammo–aste–arono.*

2 Perf. *ſono andato.* Plup. *era* or *fui andato.*

Fut. *anderò–rai,* &c.

Imperative.

Và, vada, vadi; andiamo, andate, vadino.

Subjunctive. Pref.

Vada, vadi, viada, } *vada, andiamo, diate, vadino.*

Imperf. *andaſſi–aſſe,* &c. Or, *anderei,–reſti,* &c.

ſia, ſarei,
foſſi, ſare, } *andare, andare, andando.*

à or *ad* muſt be ſet after *andare* before an Infinitive; as, *andate à dire,* &c.

The Tenſes of *andare* are often us'd with the Gerund of another Verb, to expreſs the Senſe of that Verb; as, *Và dicendo,* He ſays.

à or *ad* muſt be ſet after all Verbs of Motion, before an Infinitive; as, *Venite à vedere,* Come ſee.

4. *Stare.* Indic.

Pref. *Stò, ſtai, ſtà, ſtiamo, ſtate, ſtanno.*

Imp. *ſtavo—avi*, &c.

Perf. *ſtetti, ſteſti, ſtette, ſtemmo—ſteſte—ettero.*

Fut. *ſtarò—rai*, &c.

Subjunctive.

Pres. *Stia—a—a—iamo—iate—ano.*

Imp. *ſteſſi*, &c. Or, *ſtarei—reſti*, &c.

ſia, foſſi, ſarei, ſarò ſtato, ſtato ; ſtando.

II. The Irregularity of this Conjugation lies chiefly in the Perfect.

1. Some make *bbi—ſti—bbe—emmo—eſte—bbero* : As, *Conoſcere, creſcere, bevere.*

2. *---cqui—cqueſti—cque—cemmo—ceſte—cquero* : As, *Giacére, naſcere, nuocére, piacére, tacére.*

3. *---ddi—deſti—dde—demmo—deſte—ddero* : As, *Cadére, vedére.*

4. *---lli—leſti—le—lemmo—leſte—llero* : As, *Volére.*

5. *---nni—neſti—ne—nemmo—neſte—nnero* : As, *Tenere.*

6. ---ui--esti--se ---. As, *Rompere, ſcorrere.*

7. ---ſi--esti--ſe ---. *Opprimere*, &c.

8. ---ſi--esti--ſe ---. *Prendere, correre*, &c.

9. ---ui--esti--se ---. *Parére*, &c.

Some Verbs in *ere* have the Penult long, ſome ſhort; as, *Cadére, Crédere.*

Of the firſt ſort are 22; and of them *Temére, Godére, Sedére*, are Regular.

Infinitive.	Preſent.	Perfect.	Participle.
Cadére	*cado*	*caddi*	*caduto.*
Calére }	not much uſed.		
Capére }			
Dovére	*devo*	*dovei*	*dovuto.*
Dolére	*doglio*	*dolſi*	*doluto.*
Giacére	*giaccio*	*giacqui*	*giacciuto.*
Godére	*godo*	*godei*	*goduto.*
Havére	*hò*	*hebbi*	*havuto.*
Parére	*paio*	*parvi*	*parſo.*
Piacére, like *Giacére.*			
Perſuadére	*perſuado*	*perſuaſi*	*perſuaſo.*
Potére	*poſſo*	*potei*	*potuto.*

Imp. *ſtavo–avi*, &c.

Perf. *ſtetti, ſteſti, ſette, ſtemmo–eſte–ettero.*

Sono, ero, fui, fuſſi

Fut. *ſtarò–rai*, &c.

Imperative.

Sta, ſtia, ſtiamo, Fate, ſtieno.

Subjunctive.

Pref. *Stia–a–a ſtiamo–ate–ano.*

Imp. *ſteſſi–eſſe*, &c. Or, *ſtarei–reſti*, &c.

ſia, foſſi, ſarei, ſarò ſtato, ſtato ; ſtando.

II. The Irregularity of this Conjugation lies chiefly in the Perfect.

1. Some make *bbi–ſti–bbe–emmo–eſte–bbero* : As, *Conoſcere, creſcere, bavere.*

2. *--cqui–ceſti–cque–cemmo–ceſte–cquero* : As, *Giacére, naſcere, nocere, piacere, tacere.*

3. *--ddi–deſti–dde –demmo–deſte–ddero* : As, *Cadere, vedere.*

4. *--lli–leſti–lle –lemmo–leſte–llero* : As, *Volére.*

5. *---nni--neſti--ne --nemmo--neſte–nnero* : As, *Tenere.*

6. *--ppi–*

6. ---pi--pesi--pesto. As, *Rompere, Spezzare.*

7. ---si--esi--sso ---sso. Opprimere, &c.

8. ---si--esi--se ---sso. *Prendere, correre,* &c.

9. ---ui--esi--ue ---uto, *Parére,* &c.

Some Verbs in *ere* have the Penult long, some short; as, *Cadére, Crédere.*

Of the firſt ſort are 22; and of them, *Temére, Godére, Sedére,* are Regular.

Infinitive.	Preſent.	Perfect.	Participle.
Cadére	*cado*	*caddi*	*caduto.*
Calére } *Capére* }	not much uſed.		
Dovére	*devo*	*dovei*	*dovuto.*
Dolére	*doglio*	*dolſi*	*doluto.*
Giacére	*giaccio*	*giacqui*	*giacciuto.*
Godére	*godo*	*godei*	*goduto.*
Havére	*hò*	*hebbi*	*havuto.*
Parére	*paio*	*parvi*	*parſo.*
Piacére, like *Giacére.*			
Perſuadére	*perſuado*	*perſuaſi*	*perſuaſo.*
Potére	*poſſo*	*potei*	*potuto.*

Sapére ſò ſeppi ſaputo.

Sedére, like *Credere*.

Solére ſoglio ſolito.

Tacére --cio --cqui --ciuto.

Tenére --ngo --nni --nuto.

Timére --mo --mei --muto.

Valére --glio --lſi --luto.

Vedére --de, vidi, veduto.

Volére --glio --lli --luto.

So the Compounds.

Intendere, *Potére*, *Sapere* and *Volere*, are thus conjugated.

Intendere. Indicative.

Pref. *Intendo --di --de --diamo --dite --dono.*

Imperf. *intendevo --devi*, &c.

Perf. *inteſi --tendeſti --teſe --tendemmo --deſte --teſero.*

Fut. *intenderò --rai*, &c.

Imperative.

Intendi --da --diamo --dete --dano.

Subjunctive.

Pref. *Intenda --da --da --diamo --diate --dano.*

Imperf. *--deſſi --deſti*, &c. Or, *--derei --dereſti*, &c.

Intendere; *inteſo*; *intendendo.*

Dovére

Dovère makes the Preſent, *Devo*, *devi*, *deve*; *dobbiamo*, *dovete*, *devono*, or *debbono*.

Perf. *dovei*, or *dovetti-veſti-ve*, or *dovette*, &c.

Fut. *doverò*, or *dovrò*.

Imperat. *Devi*, *debba*, *debbiamo*, &c.

Subjunctive. *Debba*, *debba*.

Dolère. Preſ. *Dolgo* or *doglio*, *duoli*, *duole*, *dogliamo*, *dolete*, *dolgono*, or *dogliono*.

Perf. *dolſi*, *dolaſſi*, *dolſe*, &c.

Future. *dorrò*.

Imperat. *Duoli*, *dolga*, *dogliamo*, *dolete*, *dolgano*.

Subj. *Dolga* or *doglia*; *doleſſi*; *dorrei*.

Giacère. Preſ. *Giaccio*, *giaci*, *giace*, &c.

Tacére. Preſ. *Taccio*, *taci*, *tace*, &c.

Parère. Preſ. *Paio*, *pari*, *pare*; *paiamo*, *parete*, *paiono*.

Perf. *parvi*, *pareſti*, *parve*, &c. Fut. *parrò*.

Imperat. *Pari*, *paia*, *paiamo*, *parete*, *paiono*.

Subj. *Paia*; *pareſſi*; *parrei*.

2. *Potere*. Indicative.

Preſ. *Poſſo*, *puoi*, *può*; *poſſiamo*, *potete*, *poſſono*.

Imperf. *potevo*, &c.

Perf. *Potei* } *-te* } *-temmo-teſte* *-terono*.
Potetti } *-teſti* *-tette* } *-tettero*.

Fut.

Fut. *potrò* } *potrei*, &c.

It wants the Imperative.

Subj.

Pref. *Poſſa--ſa--ſa --ſiamo--ſiate--ſiano.*

Imperf. *poteſſi*, &c. Or, *potrei--eſti*, &c.

3. *Sapere*, Indic.

Pref. *Sò, ſai, ſa, ſappiamo, ſapete, ſanno.*

Imperf. *ſapevo*, &c.

Perf. *ſappi, ſapeſti, ſappe, ſappemmo--ppeſte, ſappero.*

Fut. *Saperò* } *Saprò* } *--rai*, &c.

Imperative.

Sappi, ſappia, ſappiamo, ſapete, ſappiano.

Subjunctive.

Pref. *Sappia--pia--pia --piamo--ate--iano.*

Imperf. *Sapeſſi*, &c. or *ſaperei* } *ſapreſſi* } *--eſti*, &c.

Sapere, ſaputo, ſavenda.

Rimanere is thus. Indic. Pref. *Rimango--mani--mane --maniamo--manete--mangono*, Imperf. *rimanevo.* Perf. *rimaſi--maneſti--maſe --manemmo --maneſte--maſero.* Fut. *rimarrò.*

Impe-

Imperat. [illegible] gono. Subj. [illegible]

So *Tenere*, [illegible] Fut. *terrò*. Imperf. [illegible] Subj. *Tenga*.

Vedere, [illegible] *vidde*, *vedemmo*, *vidde*, *videro*. Imperat. *Vedi*, *veda*, &c. Subj. *Veda*, *vedeſſi*, *vederei*

Verbs in *lere*, [illegible] in the Future, and Second Imperfect; as, *volerò*, [illegible] Except *finire*, *punire*, *ſpallare*, in the Future, *finirò*, &c.

Verbs in *iere* have G before E in the firſt Perſon Singular, the firſt and third Plural, and in the Preſent Subjunctive; as, *vogliò*.

Verbs in *uere* and *ire* take G in the firſt Perſon Singular, and the third Plural; and in the firſt, ſecond, third Singular, and third Plural, of the Preſent Subjunctive.

4. *Volere*. Indicative. Preſ.

Voglio, *Vò* { *vuoi*, *vuole*, *vogliamo*, *volete*, *vogliono*.

Imperf. *volevo*, &c.

Perf. *volli*, *voleſti*, *volle*, *volemmo*–*ſte*–*llero*.

The Poets uſe *volſi*, *volſe*, *volſero*.

Fut. *vorrò*–*rai*–*rà* *remo*–*rete*–*ranno*.

It wants the Imperative.

Subj.

Other Verbs irregular of this Conjugation are eaſily form'd by the foregoing Patterns, with ſome little Variation.

All Verbs that end in *ere* ſhort in the Infinitive, make the Perfect in *ſi*, and the Participle *ſo* or *to*: Except *conoſcere, creſcere, naſcere, nuocere, compiere.*

When any Verb is regular in the Preſent Indicative, it is regular in the Preſent Imperative and Subjunctive.

Others are form'd thus: Infin. *Leggere.* Perf. *leſſi.* Partic. *letto. Cogliere, colſi, colto: Mettere, miſi, meſſo: Scrivere, ſcriſſi, ſcritto: Trahere*, or *trarre, traſſi, tratto: Cuocere, coſſi, cotto.* And the like.

III. Irregulars of the Third Conjugation:

Dire, Odire, Venire, Uſcire, Gradire, [*Gradiſco* Indic. Preſ.] *Gire, Muorire, Salire, Ire.*

1. *Dire.* Indicative.

Preſ. *Dico, dici, dice, diciamo, dite, dicono,*

Imperf. *dicevo--evi,* &c.

Perf. *diſſi, diceſti, diſſe, dicemmo--ceſte, diſſero.*

Fut.

Fut. *dirò—rai*, &c.

Imperat. *Di, dica, diciamo, dite, dicano.*

Subjunctive.

Pref. *Dica, dica, dica, diciamo, diciate, dicano.*

Imp. *diceſſi*, or *direi.*

dire, detto, dicendo.

2. *Odire.* Indic.

Pref. *Odo, odi, ode, udiamo, udite, odano.*

Imperf. *udivo*, &c. Fut. *udirò.*

Perf. *udii, udiſti, udì, udimmo, udiſte, udirono.*

Imperat. *Odi, oda, udiamo, udite, odano.*

Subjunctive. Pref.

Oda, oda, oda, udiamo, udiate, odano.

Imp. *udiſſi*, or *udirei.*

udire, udito, udendo.

3. *Venire.* Indicative.

Pref. *Vengo, vieni, viene, veniamo, venite, vengono.*

Imperf. *venivo.* Fut. *verrò.*

Perf. *venni, veniſti, venne, venimmo, veniſte, vennero.*

Imperat. *Vieni, venga, veniamo, venite, vengano.*

Subj. Pref.

Venga–ga–ga –veniamo–iate, vengano.

Imperf. *verriſti*, or *verrei.*

Venire, venuto, venendo.

4. *Uſcire.* Indic.

Pref. *Eſco, eſci, eſce, uſciamo, uſciate, eſcono.*

Imp. *uſcivo.* Fut. *uſcirò.*

Perf. *uſcii –iſti –ì –cimmo–ciſte–cirono.*

Imperat. *Eſci, eſca, uſciamo, uſcite, eſcano.*

Subj. Pref.

Eſca–ca–ca –uſciamo, uſciate, eſcano.

Imperf. *uſciſſi*, or *uſcirei.*

Uſcire, uſcito, uſcendo.

Ire is thus conjugated;

Indic. Imperf. *Iva*, He did go. 3d Plu. *ivano*, or *ivan*. Imperat. *Ite.* Infin. *Ire*, or *ir.* Part. *Ito.*

Gire, thus:

Pref. *Gite*, You go. Imperf. *givo, givi, giva* or *gia, givamo*, &c. Perf. *gii, giſti, gì* or *giò, gimmo, giſte, girono.*

Fut. *girò, girai, girà, giremo–rete–ranno.*

Imperat. *Gite*, Go you.

Subj. Imperf. *Giſſi, giſſi, giſſe*, &c,

Infin. *Gire*, or *gir*. Part. *Gito*.

Morire and *Salire* are only Irregular in the Preſent Indicative, thus, as was hinted before:

Moro–ri–re –riamo–rite–rono.

Or, *Muoio, muoiamo, muoiono.*

Salgo or *ſaglio, ſali, ſale, ſagliamo, ſalite, ſalgono,* or *ſagliono.*

Imperat. *Sali, ſalga*, or *ſaglia*, &c.

5. *Gradire.*

So others in *iſco* of *ire.*

Perf. *Gradiſco–diſci–diſce –diamo–dite–diſcono.*

Imp. *gradivo.* Fut. *gradirò.*

Perf. *gradii–diſti–dì –dimmo–diſte–dirono.*

Imperat. *Gradiſci–diſca –diamo–dite–diſcano.*

Subj. Preſ.

Gradiſca–diſca–diſca –diamo–diate–diſcano.

Imperf. *gradiſei*, or *gradiréi.*

Gradire, gradito, gradendo, &c.

N. B. *Appariſco, compariſco, offeriſco, proferiſco*, make the Perfect, *apparii* and *apparſi, comparii* and *comparſi, offerii* and *offerſi, proferei* and *proferſi*; and the Participles, *apparſo, comparſo, offerto, proferto.*

Some end both in *are* and *ire*; as, *colorare*, *colorire*.

Some Verbs, especially in the Poets, have two Endings in the Present Tense; as, *offro*, *offerisco*; *mentio*, *mentisco*; *fofro*, *fofferisco*; *converto*, *convertisco*; &c.

Some Moods and Tenses of all Conjugations are contracted; as, *bevere*, *bere*. And the Contracts are more us'd than the words at Length.

CHAP.

CHAP. VI.

VERBS *Reciprocal, Paſſive, Impersonal, Particles*, &c.

THE Reciprocal Verbs have *ſi* after the Infinitive; and *mi, ti, ſi*, in the Singular, and *ci, vi, ſi*, in the Plural, going along with them.

The Compound Tenſes are form'd by the Verb *Eſſer*. And all Verbs Active may be reciprocal: As,

Mi meraviglio, ti meravigli, ſi meraviglia, ci meravigliamo, vi meravigliate, ſi meravigliano, &c.

Some are reciprocal with Particles; as, *Io mi fido di pochi.*

Paſſives are form'd by the Participle and the Verb *Eſſere*; as, *Sono amato.*

Verbs Abſolute, which are akin to Neuters, are conjugated by *Havere*, not *Eſſere*: As, *Io ho corſo*, I have run.

But ſome are excepted.

Impersonals are form'd only in the Third Perſon Singular; as, *Biſogna*, It behoveth.

Mi,

Mi, ti, gli, le, ci, vi, loro, are often join'd to them; as, *Diſpiace mi*, I am angry; or, It diſpleaſeth me. *Diſpiacendo ti*, Thou being angry.

Impersonals are us'd either with, or without Particles.

Si makes an Impersonal in some measure, or rather a Passive. If it comes before, it is written apart; if after, it is incorporated with the Verb, and the Vowel of the Verb is loſt: As, *Si loda*, or *lodaſi*; *ſi lodano*, or *lodanſi*. And here, when *ſi* is transpos'd after a Tenſe that is accented, the Accent is taken away, and two *ſſ* are put; as, *S'amò, amoſſi.*

Si muſt always be ſet after *mi, ti, gli, le, ci, vi, loro*: As, *Vi ſi ſcrive*, They write to you.

This may be expreſs'd better by *Viene* and a Participle; as, for *Mi ſi ſcrive*, They write to me, *Mi viene ſcritto.*

Si never comes before Infinitives, Gerunds, or Participles, unleſs *non* or *ne* comes juſt before it.

There is, There was, is expreſs'd by *C'è*, or *V'è*, *C'era*, or *V'era*, &c. But *Ci* and *Vi*, when they mark the Time, are not expreſs'd: As, There is a Year, *è un' Anno*; not, *C'è un Anno.*

Ci ſpeaks of the Place near, *Vi*, the more diſtant.

If the Place and the Adverb are in the ſame Phraſe, *Vi* is not expreſs'd: As, There are many Doctors in the College; *Sono molti Dottori nel Collegio.* If in two Phraſes, it muſt be expreſs'd: As, I have been in the Council, there was a Senator; *Sono ſtato in Conſiglio, v'era un Senatore.*

When

When the Adverbs *C* and *V* denote the Place, they have *si* after them, which denotes a Relation to the Thing in that Place; as, Is there Money in your Pocket, *C' è Denari nelle vostre Saccoccia? Si, Signora, ce n' è*; Yes, Sir, there is: *Ven' è*, There is: *Vene sono*, &c.

Participles are often contracted; as, *accomodato, acconcio*, &c.

Are makes the Participle in *ato* or *uto* in *to*, *so* or *to*; *ire* in *ito*, *sso* or *to*.

Adverbs may be found in the *Dictionary*; and are form'd chiefly in *mente*; as, *presentemente*, now.

Prepositions govern the Genitive, Dative, or Accusative Cases.

These likewise, with Conjunctions and Interjections, may be found in the *Dictionary*.

Some are only in Composition; as, *Di*, &c.

Di, *à*, *da*, are sometimes Prepositions that signify Motion to or from.

The *SYNTAX* is partly the same with the *Latin*; but some Things are particular.

Adjectives of Colours, Quality, Virtue, Vice, and Participles, are better set after the Substantives: As, *Calzette nere*, Black Stockings.

The Adjective sometimes agrees with the Thing spoken of; as, *Haveva perduti i raggi*.

The

The Infinitive Mood [illegible] the Subjunctive.

Qual, not being an Interrogative, requires a Subjunctive; else an Indicative.

The Gerunds are expressed [illegible] ways: 1. *Havendolo veduto*, Having seen it. *Essendosene accorto*, Being aware of it. 2. *Veduto lo*; *Accortosene*.

The Nominative should be set after the Gerund; as, *Essendo il Rè alla caccia*.

Del, *della*, *dei*, *de'*, after the Verb, express Part of a Thing: As, *Date mi del Pane*, Give me some Bread. Never a whole Thing; as, *Conosco Huomini*, I know Men.

After *Si*; *del*, *dello*, &c. are not express'd; nor after Prepositions: except thus; *Si parla di voi*, &c.

The *Italians*, like the *English*, use always the Second Person Plural, when they speak but to one Person: As, *Voi*, *Signore*, *havete*, You, Sir, have.

They use the Third Person Singular, instead of the Second Plural: As, *Vossignoria* (written by *V. S.*) *parla*, You speak. Old for *V. S.* they use *Ella*, or *Lei*: as, *Ella intende*, You understand: But commonly in the Plural, *La Signorie loro*.

So, *Lor' altri*, or *altre*, *Signori*, or *re*, You Gentlemen and Ladies. *Di loro*, Yours, or, your Servant.

Ci and *Vi*, with Verbs of Motion, are Adverbs of Place.

Ci and *Vi*, without Verbs of Motion, are Articles with it, are Adverbs of Place.

The Adverbs *Qui* and *Qua* are put thus: *Qui* with Verbs of Quiet, as, *sono qui*: *Qua*, with Verbs of Motion, as, *Venite qua*.

Yes and No, after Verbs, are expreſs'd by *Di ſi*, and *Di no*.

In Interrogations, the Pronoun is ſet after the Verb; as, *Hà egli?* Or rather, *Egli hà?* he has?

In, before Nouns of Number marking Time, is expreſs'd by *Frà*, as, *Frà due Meſi*, in two Months; Not marking Time, by *In*; as, *In due Fiaſchi*, In two Bottles.

The Infinitive is us'd for a Subſtantive; as, *L' Amare*, Love; *Del Giuocare*, of Game. And for a Gerund; as, *Nel morire*, for *morendo*.

A, all', al, allo, alla, ai, a', agli, alle, alle, with a Verb of Privation, ſignify From: As do *gli, li, le, mi, ti, ſi, ci, vi, me, te, ſe, ce, ve, ne*. Thus *Hà levato al Inimico*, He has taken from the Enemy.

Da, dal, da', dalli, dagli, dalla, dalle, after a Verb of Motion, before a Perſon to whom the Motion is intended, ſignify To, or At. As, *Andate dal Medico*, Go to the Phyſician. *Da noi, voi, loro*, &c. At our, your, their Houſe, &c. So *dal Principe, dal Signor Abbate*, &c. at the Prince's, at the Abbot's, &c.

Di is not expreſs'd after Numbers of Quantity; but *Gran* is often a great deal of; *Poco di* a little of.

Hoggi is ſometimes Afternoon, or after Dinner; as, *Venite hoggi*, Come after Dinner.

Pur is often us'd for Ornament; as, *Dite pur quel che vi piacerà*; Or in repeating; as, *Andate pur*, Go, go.

The Ablative Caſe in the *Latin* is commonly the Nominative in *Italian*; except *Obiendo*, *Virtù*, &c.

For in is often us'd *tra*, or *fra*.

The Accent of Verbs is ſometimes alter'd in the *Italian* from the *Latin*: As, *Cádere*, *cadére*; *Ardére*, *árdere*; &c.

The Particles may be known moſtly by what has been ſaid: As, *Mi battè*, *Battemmi*, He ſtruck me. *Mi ci fermái*, *Fermaſſimi*, I ſtaid there. And the like.

More than, before words of Time, is made by *Più*, at the End. As, It is more than ten Years; *Sono dieci Anni è più*.

Theſe Particles, *De*, *è*, *egli*, *ci*, *ben*, *ne*, *già*, *pur*, *me*, *che*, *il*, are often us'd in no Senſe, but by way of Ornament.

A Specimen of the *Italian* Proverbs may be theſe: *Honor di bocca aſſai vale, poco coſta. Peccato celato mezo perdonato.*

And

Their Manner of Address in their Letters is particular, and must be learnt from Use, as to Superscriptions, Compliments, &c. with the Abbreviations of words in them; *&c. &c.*, *&c.*, *V. A. Ser^re*, *Vostra Altezza Serenissima*, &c.

The Poets often shorten their Italian Words; As, *Caggiono*, for *Cadiamo*; *Capei*, for *Capelli*; *Appo*, for *appresso*; &c.

They retrench an *l* from *della*, *nella*, *colla*, &c. As, *de la*, &c. Use *il* for *lo*; as, *il vado*; and Verbs in *gio* more than in *do*, as *veggio* for *vedo*.

The rest will easily be compass'd by the Help of a good Master, well-chosen Conversation, Practice, a Dictionary, and the Study of the most approv'd Authors: All which Methods must be pursu'd, to finish our Skill in any Language whatsoever.

This may suffice for the Grammatical Part of it.

FINIS.

ERRA-

THE Accents are not always mark'd; but they are deducible with [illegible] from the Grammar and ready in the Dictionary.

P. 6. l. 10. mark the Accent, [illegible]

P. 9. l. 14. for *hablelis, hablisiq,* read *hablelis, hablisiq.*

P. 13. last Line; for *Ray,* read *Ray.*

P. 23. last Line but one; read *ge.*